

# The Municipal Bulletin

## CITY OF ASHEVILLE

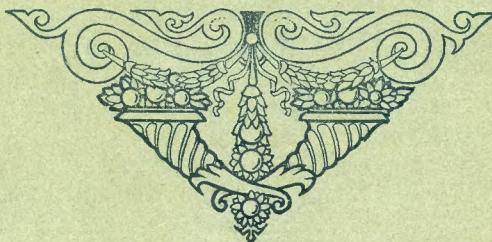
Volume I

Issued Monthly

Number 8

Government is a contrivance of human wisdom to provide for human wants. Men have a right that these wants should be provided for by this wisdom.

*Edmund Burke*



**SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTEEN**

# OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

## BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

J. E. RANKIN, Mayor Commissioner

D. HIDEN RAMSEY, Commissioner Public Safety

JAMES G. STIKELEATHER, Commissioner Public Works

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### Executive Department

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Miss L. G. Williamson Asst. Secy.-Treas.  
Jesse B. Harrison Deputy Clerk  
J. Hardy Lee Purchasing Agent  
Marcus Erwin Corporation Counsel  
H. S. Burrows

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J. W. Eidson Asst. City Tax Collector  
J. K. Bell Asst. City Tax Collector  
Weaver V. Wilson Supt. Water Dept.  
Miss M. Reese Clerk

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

D. Hiden Ramsey, Commissioner

### Departments of Police, Fire, Building Inspection, Plumbing Inspection, Electrical Inspection, Market Inspection

J. H. Wood Fire Chief  
A. L. Duckett Asst. Fire Chief  
L. W. Jeanneret Secretary Fire Dept.  
E. E. McDowell Building Inspector  
A. L. Duckett Electrical Inspector and Supt. Fire Alarm  
J. L. Enoch Plumbing Inspector  
T. E. Patton Market Inspector  
A. H. Vanderhoof Smoke Inspector

L. E. Perry Chief of Police  
Fred Jones Lieutenant of Detectives  
C. M. Cherry Desk Sergeant  
M. Sprouse Captain  
J. A. Lyerly Captain  
R. F. Lee Captain  
J. Frazier Glenn Police Justice  
G. A. Digges, Jr. Clerk Police Court  
W. G. McDowell Court Officer

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Jas. G. Stikeleather, Commissioner

### Streets, Sidewalks, Sewers, Public Works, Street Lighting, Public Buildings

J. B. Frady Street Supt.  
Joe Baxter Supt. Incinerator  
B. M. Lee City Engineer  
E. M. Israel City Plumber

## BUREAU OF HEALTH

C. V. Reynolds, M. D., Health Officer  
Miss M. McFee, Secretary

L. M. McCormick Milk and Meat  
Inspector and City Bacteriologist  
D. Ledbetter Asst. Milk and Meat Inspector

J. B. Frady Sanitary Inspector  
B. F. Sayre Asst. Sanitary Inspector

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Harry Howell, Superintendent  
Miss M. B. McDowell, Secretary

M. K. Weber Principal High School  
W. J. Barton Principal Orange St. School  
C. T. Carr Principal Mortford School  
Miss Sue Robbins Superv. of Dom. Science

Mrs. M. C. Pickens Prin. Asheland School  
Miss Q. M. Carson Prin. Park Ave. School  
Mrs. E. B. Monroe Prin. Murray School  
W. J. Cunningham Supervisor of Music

## Colored Schools

J. H. Michael Principal Hill St. School

W. S. Lee Principal Catholic Hill School

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# The Municipal Bulletin

## CITY OF ASHEVILLE

Volume I

ASHEVILLE, N. C., SEPTEMBER, 1916.

Number 8

Published monthly by the City of Asheville, for the purpose of giving the public definite and detailed information about the operations of the City Government.

Delivered Free to all Tax Payers



Offices: City Hall. Phones 1811 & 2727

### TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Water Department	1-2	Building Permits	7-8
Bureau of Health	2-5	Financial Statement	8-12
Police Department	5-7	Where To Go	12

## WATER DEPARTMENT

"Asheville stands first in the State in the low rate column of water rates."—Charlotte Observer.

### A FRIEND OF THE WATER CONSUMER

#### THE METER

##### WATCH IT!

##### A METER

in working order registers only the quantity of water passing through it.

##### HEED IT!

##### A METER

out of working order registers less water than passes through it or stops altogether.

##### IT IS FAIR TO THE CONSUMER

##### IT FAVORS THE CONSUMER

A water meter can no more run without water passing through it than a steam engine can run without steam.

#### Sources of Wastage.

By wastage it is meant that water is permitted to pass through the meter without ultimate use. This may occur by deliberate or negligent wastefulness or by reason of leakage due to defective plumbing. Faucets indoors or hydrants in the open are frequently turned on to prevent freezing of pipes. This is done without reference to the cost of water consumed for such purposes, or the cost of repairs to the plumbing is given greater consideration than the amount of water wasted.

The water closet may be out of repair and wasting water either in the process of flushing or when not in use. The faucet in the kitchen or bathroom may not shut off tightly. The hydrant in the yard or barn may be worn or carelessly allowed to run. A pipe underground leading from the meter may burst, permitting an unseen leakage. The lawn sprinkler may not be cut off.

#### Result of Wastage.

Bills for water usually referred to as "outrageous" or "large beyond reason," are generally the result of wastage in one form or another.

That very large bills will result from continued wastage of water through openings in the plumbing may be better realized by referring to the following test:

Leaks of the following sizes in one month amount to the quantities and costs set opposite each size:

Size	Gallons	Cost
Just dropping	425	\$ .09
1-64 inch	1780	.36
1-32 inch	7920	1.58
1-16 inch	25047	3.00
1-6 inch	104550	16.43
1/4 inch	522750	63.02
5/8 inch	1099710	110.72
1/2 inch	2171960	227.95

Leaks are expensive. Watch the fixtures. Save money.

An opening the size of the lead in an ordinary pencil will, under 60 pounds pressure, discharge about 10 gallons of water an hour; 240 gallons a day, or 7,200 gallons a month, which is more than will be ordinarily used by a family of five people.

#### Detection of Wastage.

Shut off the flow of water from all fixtures supplied by meter. Note where pointer on lowest denomination dial is, and meter being in proper working order, pointer will move, if water is escaping through defective plumbing. If leakage cannot be located at any known point, such as hydrant, faucet, motor pump or water closet, ask water works office

# THE MUNICIPAL BULLETIN

"In health work, you are your brother's keeper."

for "Inspection for Leakage." It costs you nothing. Call in two days for result.

If water cannot be conveniently shut off long enough to make test for leakage, institute regular periods for inspection of all plumbing, at the same time take readings for comparison. Compare the use of water at night by that of day. Compare readings at regular intervals.

Small streams of water show faintly on water closet bowls. Bend stiff paper and hold against bowl, allowing water to run down curve. The amount of water escaping will be surprising at times.

Don't guess at how much water you are using for any specific purpose. Let the meter tell you.

### Prevention of Wastage.

Establish a normal consumption for a given period, and, if consumption for a like period exceeds it at any time, trace and stop the cause at once.

If readings are excessive, ascertain the cause as soon as possible.

If water is permitted to run to prevent freezing, let the meter tell you how much you are using for that purpose.

If service is to remain in disuse for an indefinite

period, have water shut off by the water works. (No charge). If for a short time only, shut off at stop and waste back of meter, drain pipes and close faucets tightly.

Watch hydrants and faucets, in winter especially. Protect them from freezing.

Keep flushing apparatus in water closet in good condition.

The water meter is a perpetual invoice.

It won't tell you, at the collection period, how water was used; but it will tell you, if consulted at any time, how much is being used.

### Rates.

Bills become due the first day of the month, and must be paid by the 10th of the same month, or the water is cut off.

Office hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Phone 44.

Minimum rate for water per month 50c, allowing 2,500 gallons.

First 15,000 gallons per month, 20c per 1,000 gallons. Next 185,000 gallons per month, 15c per 1,000 gallons.

All over 200,000 gallons per month, 10c per 1,000 gallons.

Meter rent on dwellings, 10c per month.

### Comparative Rates.

Asheville	7,500 gallons	\$1.50	1910 population	18,762
Charlotte	6,750	" 1.50	1910 population	34,014
Raleigh	6,000	" 1.50	1910 population	19,218
Greensboro	6,000	" 1.50	1910 population	15,895
Durham	6,000	" 1.50	1910 population	18,241
New Bern	6,000	" 1.50	1910 population	9,961
Wilson	6,000	" 1.50	1910 population	6,717
Wilmington	5,000	" 1.50	1910 population	25,748
Goldsboro	4,058	" 1.50	1910 population	6,107

## BUREAU OF HEALTH

### HINTS CONCERNING THE ADVANTAGES OF A MILK DIET AND ITS PRACTICAL USE.

(From "Health and Longevity Through Rational Diet," by Dr. Arnold L. Carlsbad.)

"Milk is our most valuable food and there is no other which affords greater service in maintaining the health of mankind. That this is the case is best proven by the fact that among those who not only attain the age of 100 years, but even exceed it, we find many who live solely upon milk, or in whose diet milk occupies a prominent place.

"That a person living chiefly upon milk may reach the normal limits of a lifetime, or even go beyond it, is not surprising when we remember that there is no form of diet which exerts so marked a protective influence upon our organs as that of milk. By virtue of the absence of a large amount of extractive substances, a food is provided for the liver and kidneys, as well as the blood vessels, which contains as little material as possible of an irritating nature. Since no uric acid is formed by it, milk is one of the best preventives against gout. Since, with a milk diet, lactic acid is formed in considerable quantities in the intestines, the development of an injurious intestinal flora and the formation of decomposition products are prevented, a fact which, according to Metchinkoff, is of great importance for the prolongation of life. I might also add, as had already been stated, that milk contains the secretions of the ductless glands, which, as we have shown in our work on "Old Age Deferred," govern all the life processes, and upon the condition of which longevity depends. We not only absorb in the milk the secretion of the thyroid gland,

but also the internal secretions of the other organs, and, at the same time, milk provides a food by which such organs as the thyroid, the adrenals, the liver, kidneys, etc., are best protected and enabled satisfactorily to carry on their functions of detoxication. Milk can, however, only be accepted as really good when it is taken as it comes from the cow, that is, raw, and when there is certainty that it has been obtained from a healthy animal with the most stringent precautions. The cows must be kept in a thoroughly clean stable, from which the dejecta are carried off by special drainage. The milking staff should consist of healthy persons, who should put on clean white clothes for the milking and carefully wash their hands just before milking. The udders should also have previously been washed. The process of milking could be accomplished in a still more cleanly manner if it were carried on by means of a suction apparatus operated with an air pump. After the milking the milk should at once be cooled and then placed in sterilized bottles, as is done in the dairy of the Hagedorf domains, near Carlsbad, where the walls of the stalls are enameled and everything is conducted under the strictest hygienic precautions. Here the cows are frequently examined by veterinary physicians (this should, of course, always be the case), and the milk is only taken from cows which do not react to tuberculin.

"It is necessary to keep the milk at a low tem-

"Personal cleanliness is more than a fad or a luxury—it means health and life."

perature, as otherwise, with the milk in a lukewarm condition, the development of bacteria is facilitated, so that after one or two hours the originally small number of these organisms is increased to many thousands.

"The country would certainly have many more inhabitants if the obtaining of milk were controlled by the government; the infant mortality, especially during the summer, would thereby be reduced. When, owing to fear of the milk containing bacteria children are fed upon pasteurized or boiled milk, they do not develop as well. That the same is true in the case of animals has been shown by the experiments of Behring. The experiments conducted by Palmer, of Chicago, who fed 700 children upon raw milk during the midsummer months and only lost 3 out of the number, are most instructive in this connection. As Monrad says, referring to the results obtained by Palmer, the history of all his cases showed that the miserable atrophied children began to live from the moment treatment with raw milk was begun. I wish to add here that lactic acid bacilli are always present in raw milk to a greater or less degree, and that they prevent the formation of large numbers of other bacteria, such as those of typhoid fever, for instance. The latter cannot develop in raw milk, which may nevertheless give rise to the disease, since the bacteria are not destroyed immediately by the lactic acid bacilli. When the milk has been boiled or sterilized, however, typhoid bacilli which have gotten into it will remain in it for months, as well as other forms of poisonous bacteria which are injurious in children and are the cause of the so greatly dreaded summer diarrhea. Barlow's disease in children has also been ascribed to the habitual use of boiled milk.

"When raw milk free of all objections cannot be obtained, it is advisable to use another milk product, buttermilk. This, to be sure, is also milk, but it contains more lactic acid and less fat; milk prepared by Soxlet's method is likewise indicated.

"It is not only milk that may contain the bacteria, but also the products obtained from it, such as cream and butter. In large establishments the butter is also pasteurized, which is less damaging to butter than it is to milk, since the former is merely a fat containing food, and the fat loses nothing by pasteurization except some of its taste. Butter treated in this way never tastes as fresh and good as the natural butter, nor does it have the same aroma. The bacilli of tuberculosis and of other diseases, such as typhoid fever, have not infrequently been found in butter. Teichert found tubercle bacilli in 22 per cent. of the Posen country made butter. In view, however, of the quantities of butter which we regularly eat, a normal person need not fear its use.

"Having overcome the obstacles in the way of obtaining a milk free from bacteria, we encounter another difficulty. If we are to take a large amount of milk, we must find it agreeable to the palate, or we shall soon grow tired of it. In order to get a really good, rich, palatable milk—a food containing as much fat and nitrogen as possible—the cow must be fed with substances containing these elements. Here, as elsewhere in the field of our nutrition, the following principle holds good; in order to reap well, we must sow well. When the poor cow has been cheated, and swallows saw-dust and shavings in admixture with her food, she has plenty of material in her stomach, but it is not of such a nature as will increase the quantity or improve the quality of the milk. A nitrogenous food such as grass or corn favors the production of more fat in milk, which is not

accomplished by the simple addition of oil to the food. Potato peelings and brandy mash give an unnatural taste to milk. The very best and most natural method of feeding is in the open meadow; the cows eat more and give much purer and better milk. Some cow owners dislike to lose the manure in this way, but it should be remembered that the fields themselves are fertilized where the cows are feeding. The great fertility of the plains of Canada is said to be due to the fact that for hundreds of years they were fertilized by bison which were grazing upon them. That flatulence and diarrhea are sometimes caused in the cows by the dewy grass does not affect the milk in any way, if care and cleanliness are exercised so that the excreta do not contaminate it. The finest and best tasting milk is to be found in those countries in which the cows are always in the fields, as in Holland and in England. From the fertile reclaimed swamps of Friesland the finest quality of milk and butter is obtained. Damp countries like Holland, Denmark, and England have the finest grass and clover, and consequently furnish the best milk and butter. Much can be done to improve the quantity and quality of the grass when the ground is manured. As clover contains much potash and nitrogen, the ground should be fertilized with these substances.

"Even though the very purest and best milk be obtainable it may happen that its use will be interfered with, owing to difficulties from the standpoint of the consumer which will render the drinking of it impossible.

"Some persons possess an antipathy to milk, which, in its ordinary form, is not well tolerated by their stomachs. This is especially noticeable in women and young girls. In such cases the milk may be diluted one-third with some alkaline mineral water, such as Biliner or Vichy-celestins. The addition of some fine flour may also render the milk more digestible and, hence, better borne. Small children, too, sometimes prefer milk given to them in this form. For those who cannot tolerate ordinary milk at all, the more easily digested buttermilk may be of great service.

"At all events, the milk products, such as butter and cheese, may be used in such cases. It would be a good thing for us to adopt the custom which prevails in America, of eating some butter with each meal. In the restaurants there, butter is furnished without charge, along with the other food ordered. Unfortunately the butter is always salted in America, and, while it may be preferred in this way by some, it is by no means as healthful as fresh butter.

"The use of cheese after each meal at which meat has been partaken of would be advisable; in healthy persons it would be of service in the assimilation of food, and where an abundant meat diet is taken intestinal decomposition will be hindered by the use of cheese and butter."

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The Fire Department responded to 11 alarms during the month of September, with an average attendance of 19 firemen at each fire. The total property damage from fire during the period was \$4,690; the value of property endangered was \$13,600; and the total insurance on the property was \$6,100.

The causes of the fires were: defective flues, 3; sparks from chimney, 3; no fire, 2; false alarm, 1; unknown, 1; hot cinders, 1.

# THE MUNICIPAL BULLETIN

"Fresh air in the lungs is better than money in  
the bank.

## STANDING OF ASHEVILLE RESTAURANTS AS SCORED BY U. S. STANDARDS

	Equip- ment	Meth- ods	Final Score
Crystal Cafe, No. 1	99	99	99
Railroad Restaurant	98	98	98
Y. W. C. A. Lunch Room	98	98	98
Langren Grill	98	98	98
Candy Kitchen	98	98	98
Broadway Cafe	98	96	97
Ashlyn Cafe	95	95	95
Pisgah Cafe	95	95	95
Crystal Cafe, No. 3	95	95	96
National Lunch Room (white and colored)	94	94	94
Central Cafe	94	88	90
Baltimore Cafe	90	90	90
New York Cafe	90	88	89
Crystal Cafe, No. 2	86	89	88
Silver Moon	90	86	87
Rea Cafe	88	86	87
California Lunch Room (white and colored)	87	83	84
Home Cafe	72	78	76
Dixon Restaurant	75	73	73
Mills Restaurant	65	75	71
United States Cafe	86	62	70
Farmers Lunch Room	57	60	66
Farmers Restuarant	66	57	56
Boyd Restaurant	51	61	57
Acme Lunch Room	42	61	54
Farley Cafe	45	59	54
Atlanta Quick Lunch	57	43	47
Bresling Cafe (colored)	83	82	82
Pearson's Quick Lunch Room (colored)	77	71	73
Sumter Restaurant (colored)	50	66	60
South Carolina Restaurant (col- ored)	48	58	53
Williams Restaurant (colored)	46	57	53
Crescent Cafe (colored)	66	45	52
Y. M. I. Restaurant (colored)	59	44	49

Points allowed by Government Score Card:—

Equipment—Construction, 10; floors and drainage, 7; walls, 2; ceilings, 1.

Arrangement 7—Proper rooms, 4; convenience, 3; light, 5; ventilation, 5; screens, 5; cellar, 3.

Plumbing 20—Kind, quality, location and condition—water closets, 10; sinks, 10.

Equipment 25—Kind, quality, arrangement—ice boxes, 15; tables, 5; utensils, 5.

Water for Cleaning 20—Hot, 15; cold, 5. Total, 100.

Methods—Cleanliness 20—Floors, 5; walls, 3; ceilings, 1; doors, 1; windows, 1; good order, 1; free from odor, 2; freedom from flies, 6.

Equipment (Cleanliness) 30—Ice boxes, 10; tables, 5; sinks, 5; utensils, 10; employees, cleanliness, 5.

Foods 30—Conditions, 10; storage, 10; handling, 5; cleanliness, 5.

Garbage Receptacles 15—Adequate, 5; location, 5; condition, 5. Total, 100.

Score for equipment—; multiplied by 1—

Score for methods—; multiplied by 2—

Total to be divided by 3—

Final score —

Remarks—(To cover such unusual conditions as sleeping accommodations, or the presence of domestic animals in or about work room, etc.)—

\*Restaurants used by both white and colored.

## MILK TEST OF RETAIL DAIRIES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1916.

	Bacteria	B.F.	Sp.Gr.	T.S.
Biltmore, certified	1,750	5.0	1.032	14.2
Biltmore Dairy	9,000	5.4	1.032	14.6
Carolina Creamery	11,000	4.4	1.028	12.4
Middlebrook	12,000	5.0	1.034	14.6
Locust Grove	13,000	4.2	1.034	13.6
Mountain Springs	14,000	5.0	1.032	14.2
New Bridge	15,000	5.0	1.032	14.0
Maple Leaf	16,000	4.4	1.029	12.4
Laurel Springs	17,000	4.6	1.034	14.0
Sunset	18,000	4.2	1.034	15.6
Oak Springs	18,000	4.0	1.034	13.4
Sevier Bros.	20,000	4.0	1.031	12.7
Anandale Creamery	22,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Oak Grove	24,000	3.8	1.032	12.8
Melrose	24,000	4.2	1.034	13.8
Jackson Park	25,000	4.4	1.032	13.4
Dryman Mountain	25,000	4.0	1.028	12.0
Burnsville Hill	26,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Beaver Dam	27,000	5.0	1.035	14.6
Pleasant Hill	29,000	4.8	1.034	14.4
Hazel Green	40,000	4.2	1.034	15.6

## MILK TEST OF WHOLESALE DAIRIES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1916.

	Bacteria	B.F.	Sp.Gr.	T.S.
Stradley	15,000	5.0	1.029	13.4
Weir & Mosley	17,000	4.4	1.034	13.9
Carter Bros.	17,000	3.6	1.032	12.4
Baird, W. A.	18,000	4.4	1.033	13.6
Carter, Elmer	20,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Gaither Hill Farm	25,000	4.2	1.034	15.7
Scarborough, W. V.	25,000	4.8	1.032	13.9
Baird, J. O.	26,000	4.6	1.034	14.2
Rhoades, M. S.	27,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
H. M. Weir	28,000	4.4	1.029	12.7
Mountain Range	30,000	4.6	1.032	13.6
Fairview	33,000	4.2	1.034	13.7
Reabaun & Bourne	34,000	5.0	1.035	14.8
Stevens, Charlie	35,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Anandale Farm	35,000	4.4	1.032	14.0
Baird, I. V.	38,000	5.0	1.034	14.6
Calloway, D.	39,000	4.6	1.029	14.9
Reed, Albert	40,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Blankenship, J.	42,000	4.6	1.032	13.7
Brick House	43,000	3.8	1.034	13.2
Stony Knob	58,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Violet	60,000	4.2	1.032	13.2
Griffin, Sam	70,000	4.4	1.029	12.7

All Dairy Herds are tuberculin tested annually.

The Bacterial Count by which our dairies are graded are averages of samples taken during the month and indicate the relative care used to keep milk clean.

An average count of over 50,000 per unit would indicate careless methods.

\*Butter fat (legal minimum 3.25); †Specific Gravity (legal minimum 1.029); \*Total solids (legal minimum 11.75) indicate the chemical composition of the milk. Samples below standard would indicate adulteration.

During the month of September, the Plumbing Inspector issued 46 permits, made 76 water tests, 204 oil-of-peppermint tests, inspected 8 sewer lines, condemned and corrected 2 jobs.

The Building Inspector reports 351 inspections of buildings and 32 fire hazard inspections.

The Electrical Inspector issued 87 permits and made 59 inspections.

# THE MUNICIPAL BULLETIN

5

"There is something better than making a living  
—making a life."

## REPORT OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT FOR MONTH OF AUGUST.

Mr. Frady reports:—

Loads trash hauled	1,033
Dead animals hauled	185
Miles streets flushed	240
Rooms fumigated	85
Surface closets cleaned	300
Sewer connections made	11

Dr. McCormick reports:—

Microscopic examinations	110
Milk tests	24
Special water tests	16
Photos for Police Department	22
Special inspections	32
Dairy inspections	10
Abattoir inspections	1

Mr. Ledbetter reports:—

Dairy inspections	52
Wagon inspections	171

Bacterial counts	171
Chemical analysis	111
Outside market inspections	62
Restaurant inspections	15
Special inspections	1
Bakery inspections	5
Creamery inspections	8
Milk condemned and destroyed, pints	2
Abattoir inspections	30
Animals inspected	573
Pounds meat condemned	378

Mr. Sayre reports:—

Premises inspected	2,550
Stables inspected	1,025
Closets inspected	235
Special inspections	111

Mr. Patton reports:—

Animals inspected at market	604
Meat condemned, pounds	110
Fish condemned, pounds	1,508

## POLICE DEPARTMENT

To the Honorable Mayor and Board of Commissioners, City of Asheville:

Sirs: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the Police Department for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1916.

Costs collected	\$ 7,877.43
Fines collected	7,234.93
Penalties collected	949.26
Superior court costs	590.30
Bond forfeiture	226.50
Park police	40.00
Transportation of prisoners—rebate	7.76
Error pay roll	5.00

**\$16,931.18**

Amounts of fines, costs and penalties assessed against defendants who were unable to pay and were committed to county roads in default of payment **\$ 1,342.57**

Amounts collected on commitments after defendants were committed to roads **200.25**

Work out or still outstanding **\$ 1,142.32**

Costs in cases committed on straight sentences and no appeal taken **\$ 1,489.30**  
Paid in by defendants **182.95**

Worked out or still outstanding **\$ 1,306.35**  
Installment account still outstanding **\$ 658.01**

### Appealed Cases.

As stated in my report of 1915, it is impossible to show the amounts of fines and penalties collected from defendants who have either appealed or been bound over to the Superior Court, and my department has no way of ascertaining what disposition is made of cases after having left the police court, as these reports are kept by the Clerk of the Superior Court.

### Comparison of Arrests Made.

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	Sept. 1913	1914	1915
Year ending May 31	3676	3754	4068	4264	2886	4210	4374	4495
Year ending Sept. 1st, 1916	3717	3717	3717	3717	3717	3717	3717	3717
Increase	47					831		
Decrease		27	351	547			493	657
							778	

Assault with deadly weapon	193
Assault with intent to commit rape	2
Assault on a woman	113
Automobiles operated for immoral purposes	3
Automobile hire refusal to pay	4
Barber shop open on Sunday	1
Beating way on train	2
Beating board bills	5
Begging on streets	1
Burglary	1
Capiases served	11
Carrying concealed weapons	46
Conducting gaming house	3
Contempt of court	3
Cruelty to animals	6
Check giving worthless	2
Childbirth refused to register	1
Children exposed to fire	4
Disorderly conduct	312
Disorderly houses	46

### Efficiency.

In addition to arrests made, whiskey seized, and stolen property recovered, the police reported 75 accidents, discovered 199 locked doors, found 387 dangerous places in the streets and sidewalks, found 242 sanitary nuisances, located 187 fire hazards, found and restored to their parents 282 lost children, and notified 177 property owners.

### Reports of Arrests.

Abandonment	2
Aid in running disorderly house	223
Assault and battery	242

## THE MUNICIPAL BULLETIN

"Not how to be cured when sick, but how to keep from becoming ill, is what we want to know."

Drunkenness -----	510
Dog tax refusal to pay -----	12
Dogs running at large -----	6
Dentistry practising without license -----	3
Embezzlement -----	6
False pretense -----	7
Forgery -----	7
Fornication and adultery -----	57
Gambling -----	210
Glass throwing in streets -----	1
Gun shooting in city limits -----	3
Highway robbery -----	2
Housebreaking -----	48
Indecent exposure of person -----	1
Interfering with an officer -----	4
Impersonating an officer -----	1
Junk buying -----	1
Jim Crow law violated -----	1
Labor enticing -----	1
Larceny -----	256
Liquor selling -----	197
Liquor keeping for sale -----	58
Liquor club law violated -----	1
Liquor drinking in passenger station -----	2
Lottery conducting -----	1
Malicious injury to property -----	16
Minors, giving liquor to -----	2
Minors refusing to attend school -----	30
Minors, allowing in pool rooms -----	2
Medical law violated -----	2
Nuisance maintaining -----	2
Non-support -----	12
Perjury and subordination of perjury -----	7
Profanity -----	110
Rape -----	2
Receiving stolen property -----	17
Resisting arrest -----	24
Rooms rented for immoral purposes -----	22
Slander -----	4
Store open on Sunday -----	1
Stock running at large -----	6
Suicide attempt -----	2
Speeding -----	238
Show giving immoral -----	6
Trespass -----	55
Traffic law violated -----	272
Theatre law violated -----	1
Worship disturbing -----	1
Vagrancy -----	138
Violating anti-jug law -----	48
Violating building law -----	7
Violating fire ordinance -----	4
Violating health ordinance -----	29
Violating plumbing ordinance -----	6
Violating revenue ordinance -----	28
 Total arrests -----	3,717
Cases appealed to Superior Court -----	290
Cases bound to Superior Court -----	64
Bonds forfeited -----	12
Defendants agreeing to leave city -----	4
Defendants sentenced to reformatory -----	3
Defendants sentenced to county home -----	150
Defendants sentenced to county jail -----	47
Defendants sentenced to county roads -----	314
Capiases issued -----	115
Cases nol prossed -----	157
Cases dismissed -----	388
 Fines entered, judgment suspended, costs re-mitted, released on good behavior and continued indefinitely -----	1,544
	2,173

### Total Length of Sentences.

Sent to county jail, 11 years, 1 month and 5 days.  
Sent to county roads, 85 years, 1 month and 25 days.

Sent to county home, 59 years, 1 month and 5 days.

Sent to the reformatory, 17 years.

### Patrol Wagon.

Miles run -----	4,287
Police department calls answered -----	1,214
Fire department -----	96
Water department -----	86
City -----	181

### Pledges.

One of the innovations made by His Honor, Judge J. Frazier Glenn, during the past year was the adoption of the pledge system for drunks, and other minor offenses, especially gambling and retailing. This has worked exceptionally well in many instances.

The system followed is that of allowing all defendants charged with drunkenness who are desirous of quitting the habit of drink to take a pledge to abstain from the use of intoxicants for a period of months or years. In every instance he taxes them with the costs and continues judgment. This method has reduced the amount of revenue collected by this department very materially, but I feel, after observing the method of Judge Glenn in this particular, that it is worth the amount of revenue which could have been collected from fines in these cases, for it has afforded the opportunity to many lawbreakers to redeem themselves. The pledges given to the court are in rare instances broken.

Persons taking the pledge ----- 176  
Persons breaking the pledge ----- 7

In cases where the pledge is broken the Judge has sentenced the defendants to the roads for thirty days; only one of the defendants appealed, and the other six served their sentences.

### Discipline.

There is little need of mentioning discipline, as it is rarely needed in this department. The officers are extremely loyal to their duty and are ready at all hours and under any circumstances to enforce the law and protect the public. This report would not be complete should I not take this opportunity to thank each and every member of the department for their splendid support and efficiency.

### Detective Department.

Asheville has a criminal element which in numbers is out of all proportion to the permanent population of the city. The mere fact that Asheville is a tourist town attracts here each year a large number of professional crooks—gamblers, confidence men, etc.—who come to ply their trade among the pleasure-seekers who are presumed to be gullible. Furthermore, Asheville is a haven of refuge for fugitives from justice from the nearby states. This is illustrated by the fact that the Police Department of Asheville apprehends approximately ten times as many criminals fleeing from the justice of other communities than are caught for the Asheville Police Department by the police force of other cities. Naturally, we suffer by this reciprocity.

No police department is stronger than its detective or plain clothes force. Under the leadership of Lieutenant Fred Jones, the efforts in running down thieves and housebreakers are without a parallel in the history of the City of Asheville. Many times during the past year, with little clue to work upon, they have run down some of the country's notorious crooks and yeggmen.

"Money is the most envied and the least enjoyed; health is the most enjoyed and the least envied."

Valuable assistance has been rendered by this branch of the service, together with uniform members of the police squads in apprehending fugitives from other states, with nothing to aid them except circulars issued by the police and detective forces of other cities.

#### Traffic Laws and Conditions.

The relatively large number of automobiles and the narrowness of the leading streets in the business section create a traffic situation which requires the constant attention of two patrolmen. A great many of the autoists of the city feel that the streets are made for speedways and racetracks, and, regardless of the life and limbs of the pedestrians, they persist in dashing through the streets at breakneck speed, but by the use of measured traps and motorcycle service, many of them have been tried and convicted. At the present time, one-half of the uniformed strength of the department is necessary to handle the traffic problems, and these laws are respected more than they ever have been before.

#### Prohibition.

The anti-jug law, while it automatically reduces the amount of drunkenness, has complicated the "blind tiger" problem and rendered it increasingly difficult to convict those now engaged in the sale of spirituous liquors. Furthermore, it has brought into existence a class of offenders who make it their business to keep the retailers supplied with the whiskey.

The laws prohibiting sale of liquors are hardest to enforce, but after persistently working upon this class of lawbreakers they have been brought under close surveillance and many of them are now serving time upon the county roads for retailing and other violations of the liquor laws. One of the greatest aids in breaking up the illicit sale of intoxicants has been this anti-jug law, which restricts the receipt of whiskey "in a quantity greater than one quart, or five gallons of malt liquors," thus making it impossible for the "bootlegger" to bring in his wares except in wagons and cars from nearby moonshine distilleries and from neighboring states, but the Department has watched the roads leading to Asheville very closely and has captured several full wagons. Some miscreants have also been arrested at the passenger station immediately upon their alighting from the trains, and convicted for violating the transportation feature of the 1915 Act. The documentary evidence furnished by the express and freight records is no longer available in the larger cases.

#### The Flood.

After reviewing the efforts of this Department for the fiscal year, I can but praise the endeavors of every member in seeing that the laws have been fairly and impartially enforced. Time after time every member of the force has undergone hardships and trials which would test the nerve and manhood of the hardiest. One of the most trying times in the history of the City of Asheville was the disastrous flood of July 16th, which destroyed so much property and imperilled so many lives. The members of the Police Department were practically on continuous duty during this flood and its aftermath, and rendered invaluable service in the rescue of endangered people and in the protection of property.

I do not think that I could praise too highly the spirit of public service and devotion to duty exhibited by the members of the Police Department during this critical time. My commendation of them and their labors is unstinted.

I should also like to avail myself of this opportunity to express our appreciation of the assistance

rendered us by the motormen and conductors of the Asheville Power and Light Co., who were sworn in as special policemen and who aided us in patrolling the city during the night hours when our street lighting system was dead.

It is worthy of note that we were able to pass through this crisis without any serious disorder and with a minimum amount of pillage. This record can only be fully appreciated when consideration is given to the enormous amount of private property that was exposed along the river front.

#### Police Signal and Telephone Service.

In order to facilitate the handling of emergency calls, and keep a check of the individual officer on his beat, and to enable the Department to protect efficiently the lives and property of our citizens, I most urgently recommend the installation of a police signal and telephone system, with at least five stations located as follows:

- No. 1—Pack Square.
- No. 2—Biltmore Ave. and Eagle St.
- No. 3—Patton Ave. and Postoffice.
- No. 4—Passenger Station.
- No. 5—Cotton Mill Crossing.

Under the present arrangement, it is necessary for the Sergeant to leave his desk at the office and carry the message to the policeman on his beat, and should the policeman for any reason not be in plain view, considerable delay is necessarily experienced. In the handling of emergency calls, every minute counts, at times the saving of even the smallest fraction of time might mean the preservation of a life or the apprehension of a dangerous criminal. Often-times it has been necessary for the sergeant to answer emergency calls himself, regardless of the fact that the office is vacant in his absence; for we feel that the serving of the public is our first duty, and if the sergeant can afford more service to the public by leaving his desk and answering a call, especially an emergency call, my orders have been for him to go. In this connection I might call your attention to towns all over the country smaller than this city that have installed this system. I feel that Asheville should, by all means, have one.

Respectfully submitted,

L. E. PERRY,  
Chief of Police.

#### BUILDING PERMITS GRANTED FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1916, AS FOLLOWS:

- |      |   |
|------|---|
| Aug. | 1. Stricker Feed Co., College and Lexington Ave., business repairs, \$2,000.00. |
| "    | 1. Adeline Garrett, 84 Oakland Road, 3 room residence, \$500.00.                |
| "    | 1. Donnaho & Rawls, Charlotte St., 7 room residence, \$3,500.00.                |
| "    | 2. W. R. Hyatt, Southside Ave., 1 room residence, \$100.00.                     |
| "    | 3. G. H. Lambert, 65 and 67 Biltmore Ave., business repairs, \$400.00.          |
| "    | 3. J. A. Nichols, Liberty St., 8 room residence, \$8,000.00.                    |
| "    | 4. J. D. Miller, 68 and 70 Madison Ave., 4 room residence, \$600.00.            |
| "    | 5. M. A. Campbell, Poplar St., residence repairs, \$500.00.                     |
| "    | 5. Pat McIntyre, 37 Woodrow Ave., residence repairs, \$300.00.                  |
| "    | 5. J. T. Bledsoe & Co., Maxwell St., 6 room residence, \$3,000.00.              |
| "    | 5. J. T. Bledsoe & Co., Maxwell St., 7 room residence, \$3,500.00.              |
| "    | 5. Hans Rees Sons Tannery Co., Riverside  |

## THE MUNICIPAL BULLETIN

Winter time is not necessarily disease time."

- " 7. W. T. Justice, Choctaw Ave., 2 room residence, \$200.00.
- " 7. A. Lord, 63 Clayton St., 1 room addition, \$300.00.
- " 7. St. Josephs Sanitarium, Biltmore Ave., 35 room sanitarium, \$35,000.00.
- " 7. Francis Hill, Avery St., 1 room business, \$30.00.
- " 7. Alice Woods, Knob St., residence repairs, \$60.00.
- " 8. Mrs. Mitchell, Madison Ave., 4 room residence, \$1,800.00.
- " 9. S. L. Singleton, Wallach Ave., 1 room business, \$25.00.
- " 9. O. A. Stevenson, 168 Bartlett St., 1 room garage, \$15.00.
- " 10. W. B. McGee, West College St., 1 room business, \$200.00.
- " 10. John Burns, 17 Ocala St., 2 room residence, \$400.00.
- " 10. S. M. Stevens, Aston Place, 1 room garage, \$300.00.
- " 11. J. A. Grove, Southside Ave., 5 room business, \$2,500.00.
- " 11. G. S. Powell, Carolina Lane, 2 room business, \$1,400.00.
- " 11. Julia Wagotaff, 207 Charlotte St., 7 room residence, \$4,200.00.
- " 11. W. M. Hamer, Hillside St., 7 room residence, \$1,800.00.
- " 11. F. W. Scott, Fagg St., 2 room residence, \$275.00.
- " 11. E. J. Randolph, Fair St., residence repairs, \$150.00.
- " 14. Richmond Pearson, Market and Sycamore Sts., 1 room business, \$6,000.00.
- " 14. Wallace Davis, Clyde and Liberty Sts., moving garage, \$75.00.
- " 16. Slayden, Fakes & Co., Clingman Ave., 1 room garage, \$100.00.
- " 16. J. F. Hayes, 277 Broadway, 1 room business, \$20.00.
- " 16. C. N. Lominac, 57 Pearson Drive, 1 room business, \$150.00.
- " 17. E. W. Grove Park Co., Charlotte St., 3 room business, \$300.00.
- " 17. D. Moale, 17 Merrimon Ave., residence repairs, \$500.00.
- " 19. F. Birkemeyer, 7 Austin Ave., 1 room garage, \$55.00.
- " 21. Lovel Rhodes, Ann St., 4 room residence, \$2,700.00.
- " 22. J. H. and Chester Brown, Southside Ave. and Beech Hill, 6 room business, \$4,000.00.

- " 22. Hugh Brown, Merrimon Ave., 1 room business, \$125.00.
- " 22. Willie Fisher, 80 Lexington Ave., 1 room business, \$10.00.
- " 24. Clinton Burt, S. F. Broad Ave., 1 room garage, \$40.00.
- " 24. Normal School, Biltmore Ave., repairs, \$2,000.00.
- " 25. L. M. Perry, St. Dunstans Road, 10 room residence, \$8,250.00.
- " 25. M. B. Andrews, 113 South Grove St., 5 room residence, \$700.00.
- " 25. J. R. Alexander, 60 Montford Ave., 1 room business, \$50.00.
- " 26. M. A. Powell, 36 Baird St., 1 room garage, \$100.00.
- " 28. J. H. Henson, Roberts St., 1 room business, \$55.00.
- " 28. Asheville Cotton Mills, Avery St., 1 room business, \$300.00.
- " 28. Asheville Cotton Mills, Avery St., 1 room business, \$600.00.
- " 28. Asheville Cotton Mills, Avery St., 4 room residence, \$600.00.
- " 30. Miss Blanche Hamilton, 70 Coleman Ave., 1 room garage, \$55.00.
- " 31. Dr. Bernard Smith, St. Dunstans Road, 5 room residence, \$2,500.00.
- " 31. C. G. Lee, 84 Asheland Ave., repairs residence, \$500.00.

Number permits issued, 54.

Total amount, \$165,840.00.

	1915	1916
January -----	\$ 34,030.00	\$ 46,555.00
February -----	69,015.00	49,321.96
March -----	52,725.00	76,597.00
April -----	54,360.00	92,767.00
May -----	51,960.00	94,965.60
June -----	34,585.00	79,222.00
July -----	99,486.00	53,230.00
August -----	70,065.00	165,840.00
	\$466,226.00	\$658,498.56
Increase, 1916 -----	192,272.56	
	\$658,498.56	

The number of permits issued for the first eight months of 1915 was 273; the number issued for the first eight months of 1916 was 407, or an increase in number of 134.

## Financial Report of the Secretary-Treasurer

To the Honorable Mayor and Commissioners, City of Asheville.

Gentlemen: I beg to submit herewith a financial statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the City of Asheville for 12 months, September 1st, 1915, to August 31st, 1916.

Very respectfully,

F. L. CONDER,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

DISBURSEMENTS.  
Administration Department.

Commissioners' salaries-----	\$ 8,000.00
Commissioners' clerks-----	786.56
Commissioners' incidentals-----	382.02
Sec.-Treas., office salaries-----	2,696.00
Sec.-Treas., stat'y & ptg-----	498.75

Sec.-Treas., postage-----	59.26
Sec.-Treas., incidentals-----	40.20
Corp. counsel, salaries & fees-----	1,500.00
Corp. counsel, incidentals-----	55.84
Purchasing agent, salary-----	333.32
Purchasing agent, incidentals-----	19.62
Total -----	\$ 14,371.57

August 14th, 1916.

# THE MUNICIPAL BULLETIN

9

"Health plus ambition equals success."

## General Expenses.

Interest on bonds-----	\$ 70,140.23
Interest on floating debt-----	2,865.33
Interest on outlay investments-----	94.82
Telephone and telegrams-----	1,670.23
Charity and correction-----	4,976.05
Commissions on bond coupons-----	609.67
Advertising-----	1,276.53
Board of Trade advertising-----	3,000.00
Rent of school buildings-----	400.02
Claims and damages-----	2,645.44
Premiums on officers' bonds-----	362.50
Electron expenses-----	235.75
Commission 1915 W. bonds-----	175.89
Commission on loans-----	402.50
Total -----	<b>\$ 88,854.96</b>

## Tax Department.

Salaries -----	\$ 4,936.50
Stationery and printing-----	352.80
Postage -----	260.00
Supplies -----	210.97
Assessments refunded-----	448.70
Taxes refunded-----	308.50
Special taxes refunded-----	380.45
Listing taxes-----	489.25
Execution fees-----	129.55
Incidentals -----	21.00
Tax sales, 1914-----	1,212.18
Total -----	<b>\$ 8,749.90</b>

## Water Department.

Salaries -----	\$ 6,521.35
Wages -----	2,438.07
Maintenance of system-----	3,256.77
Maintenance of connections-----	733.66
Maintenance of water shed-----	1,789.98
Maintenance of equipment-----	1,573.01
Readings and notices-----	397.39
Refunds and abatements-----	731.41
Tool repairs-----	56.45
Interest on bonds-----	5,890.10
Stationery and printing-----	208.46
Insurance -----	144.72
Incidentals -----	80.66
Buncombe County work-----	82.10
Total -----	<b>\$ 23,404.13</b>

## Street Department.

Street lighting-----	\$ 18,050.17
Maint. of permanent streets-----	1,444.67
Maint. of unpaved streets-----	2,261.32
Maint. of sidewalks-----	152.64
Maint. of drains and culverts-----	345.67
Maint. of equipment-----	293.45
Supplies -----	204.14
Wages -----	1,978.12
Water -----	7.65
Insurance -----	633.16
Total -----	<b>\$ 25,370.99</b>

## Parks.

Salaries -----	\$ 580.31
Wages -----	219.57
Repairs -----	626.51
Supplies -----	279.53
Incidentals -----	83.36
Swimming pool-----	19.30
Total -----	<b>\$ 1,808.58</b>

## Sewers.

Wages -----	\$ 30.33
Supplies -----	69.92
Flushing Sewers-----	767.21
Incidentals -----	22.48
Total -----	<b>\$ 889.94</b>

## Street Cleaning.

Wages -----	\$ 2,494.46
Maint. of equipment-----	297.46
Maint. of electric equipment-----	1,206.38
Garage rent & elec. current-----	1,053.07
Scavenger -----	7,309.16
Supplies -----	343.07
Incidentals -----	10.00
Total -----	<b>\$ 12,713.60</b>

## Engineering Department.

Salaries and fees-----	\$ 2,468.50
Supplies -----	80.99
Incidentals -----	115.15
Total -----	<b>\$ 2,664.64</b>

## Maintenance of Public Buildings.

Repairs to City Hall-----	\$ 1,687.03
Repairs to school buildings-----	1,817.70
Repairs to market-----	14.30
Repairs to auditorium-----	601.08
Janitor City Hall-----	1,584.55
Fuel, City Hall-----	410.94
Lights, City Hall-----	479.65
Insurance -----	1,469.88
Incidentals -----	280.97
Tax auditorium-----	55.00
Salary city carpenter-----	150.10
Total -----	<b>\$ 8,551.20</b>

## Police Department.

Salary of police judge-----	\$ 1,498.90
Salaries chief and patrolmen-----	24,783.45
Salaries special police-----	909.00
Maintenance of prisoners-----	1,480.65
Stationery and postage-----	255.30
Transportation of prisoners-----	199.20
Repairs of equipment-----	190.93
Telegrams -----	29.07
Auto hack hire-----	103.73
Supplies -----	590.54
Insurance -----	365.46
Incidentals -----	147.06
Trial tax-----	21.20
Total -----	<b>\$ 30,574.49</b>

## Fire Department.

Salaries of regulars-----	\$ 4,743.75
Salaries of voluntary-----	2,952.85
Repairs of equipment-----	670.37
Gasoline and oils-----	500.08
Laundry -----	55.25
Repairs of fire alarm system-----	90.28
Supplies -----	363.57
Gas -----	51.43
Insurance -----	739.39
Incidentals -----	67.70
Total -----	<b>\$ 10,234.67</b>

## Inspection Department.

Salary electrical inspector-----	\$ 720.00
Supplies electrical inspector-----	209.05
Salary plumbing inspector-----	1,035.00
Supplies plumbing inspector-----	249.80
Salary building inspector-----	1,185.00
Supplies building inspector-----	6.50
Postage -----	15.00
Stationery and Printing-----	11.25
Clerk's salary-----	54.00
Smoke inspector-----	266.27
Total -----	<b>\$ 3,751.87</b>

## Markets.

Salaries -----	\$ 1,534.96
Supplies -----	30.55
Repairs to equipment-----	25.63
Incidentals -----	10.00
Total -----	<b>\$ 1,601.14</b>

## THE MUNICIPAL BULLETIN

"Good health is great wealth—ill health is poverty."

## Health Department.

Salaries	\$ 3,507.26
Wages	905.06
Postage	240.00
Stationery and printing	65.94
Bulletins	763.46
Livery expenses	31.90
Sunplies	216.83
Fumigation supplies	410.08
Medicines	470.72
Registration vital statistics	261.20
Incidentals	388.71
Gas	4.20
Condemned cows	70.00
Vaccinating children (sch'l)	57.40
Total	\$ 7,392.76

## Incinerator.

Salaries	\$ 674.33
Wages	1,346.10
Power and fuel	355.04
Repairs	545.94
Supplies	15.56
Incidentals	6.53
Total	\$ 2,943.50

## Pest House.

Wages	\$ 28.00
Maintenance of patients	153.34
Incidentals	70.10
Total	\$ 251.44

## City Stables

Forage	\$ 4,102.14
Salaries	378.00
Veterinary	10.50
Medicines	43.15
Oils and greases	7.15
Horseshoeing supplies	40.85
Miscellaneous supplies	64.12
Incidentals	82.34
Total	\$ 4,728.25

## Schools.

Salaries	\$ 239.24
Expenses of general control	4,495.77
Expenses of instruction	65,815.95
Expenses of operation	7,976.96
Maintenance	264.02
Auxiliary expenses	183.47
Incidentals	28.25
Fines previous to Sept. 1	1,668.35
Purchase of books	200.73
Short term loans	26.72
Total	\$ 80,899.46

## Outlays—Street Improvements.

Property damage	\$ 574.50
Jury expenses	65.00
Park improvements	5,818.88
Inspectors	921.90
Grading	1,892.11
Opening and widening	525.41
Curbing	6,200.39
Drains and culverts	722.75
Bridges and viaducts	84.86
Sand-clay	95.00
Cobble	1,208.75
Brick	122.00
Asphalt	1,095.80
Bitulithic	381.10
Sidewalks	401.43
Total	\$ 20,109.38

## Outlays—Miscellaneous.

Equipment, street	\$ 450.70
Equipment, fire	3,569.23
Equipment, police	1,545.24

Equipment, health	601.87
Equipment, Auditorium	6.10
Equipment, City Hall	1,321.74
Equipment and tools, water	3,464.78
Equipment, miscellaneous	622.07
Real estate	33,586.80
Buildings	3,424.54
Water system	5,070.20
Water connections	3,906.05
Live stock	1,300.00
Wagons, vehicles and harness	42.36
Sewers	2,989.68
Total	\$ 61,901.26

## Miscellaneous Division.

Notes payable	\$ 120,570.43
Stores, water dept.	3,090.12
Stores, miscellaneous	485.91
Interest paving fund	7,095.52
Int. opening and wid'n'g sts.	53.87
Interest sewer fund	1,032.49
Interest sidewalk fund	2,440.54
Meter fund refund	222.45
Transfers	6,201.55
Fines	7,414.78
Interest C. P. paving	7,733.34
Refunding water bonds	98,500.00
Interest school notes	653.02
Miscellaneous	4,381.32
Total	\$ 259,875.34

## Total disbursements

\$671,643.17

## RECEIPTS.

## Taxes.

Advalorem general fund	\$ 150,442.94
Advalorem per St. fund	30,614.21
Unlisted taxes	30.55
Special taxes	22,309.98
Int. 1914 taxes	27.77
Auto licenses	603.00
Costs	167.50
Total	\$ 204,195.95

## Assessments.

Sidewalks	\$ 18,078.43
Paving fund	38,921.25
Sinking fund	1,058.83
Sewers	9,660.02
Opening and widening	1,653.82
Interest	9,384.11
Costs	1.00
Total	\$ 78,757.46

## Water.

Water sales, flat rate	\$ 6,192.59
Water sales, meter	61,140.21
Meter rents	3,131.30
Water connections	3,967.26
Meter deposits	1,276.78
Fines	36.00
Meter refunds	2,508.26
Total	\$ 78,252.40

## Markets.

Rents	\$ 4,441.50
Scale fees	245.25

Total \$ 4,686.75

## Police.

Costs police court	\$ 7,877.43
Costs superior court	590.30
Trial tax	226.50
Penalties	949.26
Fines	7,234.93
Transportation fees	7.76
Salary park police	40.00
Error in pay roll	5.00
Total	\$ 16,931.18

# THE MUNICIPAL BULLETIN

11

"Sunshine is one of nature's most potent remedies. It cures more diseases than the whole category of patent medicines."

Inspection.		Sale of property	
Electrical fees	\$ 999.25	Total	115.04
Plumbing fees	1,049.30		\$ 87,395.06
Building fees	659.50	Miscellaneous.	
Total	\$ 2,708.05	Int. sinking fund investm'ts	6,380.34
Health.		Undertakers' fees	110.00
Street sweepings	\$ 138.25	Loans	21,000.00
Fumigating fees	1,012.30	Reservoir sinking fund	6,201.55
Scavenger	34.85	Unclassified	1,190.85
Sale of garbage	679.72	Bonds	321,000.00
Testing cows	2.00	Bonds accrued interest	1,256.93
Sale of material & animals	175.00	Bonds premiums	16,027.00
Rents	12.70	Notes receivable	2,005.99
Service	56.25	Sale of reservoir property	2,415.00
Total	\$ 2,111.07	Refund	2.54
Rents.		Sale of material fire dept	1.10
Auditorium rents	\$ 2,600.00	Damage Asheville S. & F.	
Miscellaneous rents	158.50	Co.	200.00
Total	\$ 2,758.50	Total	\$ 377,791.30
Schools.		Total receipts	\$855,587.72
From county	\$ 33,359.01	Balance Sept. 1, 1915	14,651.56
From city	52,126.26		
Rents	64.50	Bal. Sept. 1, 1916	\$198,596.11
Tuition fees	1,035.30	Disbursements	671,643.17
School sinking fund	474.95		
Sale of property	220.00		\$870,239.28

## BUDGET REPORT AUGUST 31ST, 1916.

	Budget	Expenditures	
		Under Estimate	Over Estimate
	9-1-15	12 Months	8-31-16
Administrative	\$ 13,250.00	\$ 14,371.57	\$ ----- \$ 1,121.57
General Expenses	90,000.00	88,854.96	1,145.04 -----
Tax Department	7,500.00	8,749.90	----- 1,249.90
Water Department	15,000.00	23,404.13	----- 8,404.13
Street Lighting	18,600.00	18,050.17	549.83 -----
Street Department	13,400.00	7,320.82	6,079.18 -----
Parks Department	1,500.00	1,808.58	----- 308.58
Sewer Department	1,000.00	889.94	110.06 -----
Street Cleaning	15,000.00	12,713.60	2,286.40 -----
Engineering Department	2,500.00	2,664.64	----- 164.64
Public Building Main.	6,000.00	8,551.20	----- 2,551.20
Police Department	28,500.00	30,574.49	----- 2,074.49
Fire Department	10,000.00	10,234.67	----- 234.67
Inspection Department	3,100.00	3,751.87	----- 651.87
Market Department	2,220.00	1,601.14	618.86 -----
Health Department	10,000.00	7,392.76	2,607.24 -----
Incinerator	3,000.00	2,943.50	56.50 -----
Pest Houses	250.00	251.44	----- 1.44
City Stables	4,000.00	4,728.25	----- 728.25
Public Schools	80,500.00	80,899.46	----- 399.46
Outlays—Streets	15,000.00	20,109.38	----- 5,109.38
Outlays—Mis.	50,000.00	28,564.56	21,435.44 -----
Miscellaneous	130,000.00	148,142.01	----- 18,142.01
	\$520,320.00	\$526,573.04	\$34,888.55 \$41,141.59
	6,253.04	-----	6,253.04 -----
	\$526,573.04	\$526,573.04	\$41,141.59 \$41,141.59

## THE MUNICIPAL BULLETIN

"Cleanliness costs little—sickness costs much."

## STATEMENT SHOWING ESTIMATED RECEIPTS, AUGUST 31ST, 1916.

	Budget 9-1-16	Received 12 Months	Collections Under Estimate	Collections Over Estimate
Taxes	\$224,858.14	\$204,195.95	\$20,662.19	\$
Assessments	72,200.00	78,757.46	-----	6,557.46
Water Department	75,000.00	78,252.40	-----	3,252.40
Market Department	4,783.00	4,686.75	96.25	-----
Police Department	13,500.00	16,931.18	-----	3,431.18
Inspection Department	2,400.00	2,708.05	-----	308.05
Health Department	1,845.00	2,111.07	-----	266.07
Rents	2,640.00	2,758.50	-----	118.50
Schools Department	86,612.05	87,395.06	-----	783.01
Miscellaneous	64,552.50	12,305.82	52,246.68	-----
	\$548,390.69	\$490,102.24	\$73,005.12	\$14,716.67
Deficit		58,288.45	-----	58,288.45
	\$548,390.69	\$548,390.69	\$73,005.12	\$73,005.12

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

## Receipts and Disbursements

Disbursements 1914-15	\$546,960.99
Disbursements 1915-16	533,604.82
Net decrease 1915-16	\$ 13,356.17
Receipts 1915-16	\$490,102.24
Receipts 1914-15	420,854.92
Net increase 1915-16	\$ 69,247.32

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

## Notes Payable and Interest Account

## NOTES PAYABLE

Disbursed 1915-16	\$123,660.55
Disbursed 1914-15	111,074.63
Increase 1915-16	\$ 12,585.92

## INTEREST ACCOUNT

Disbursed 1915-16	\$ 97,439.18
Disbursed 1914-15	67,996.42
Increase 1915-16	\$ 29,442.76

NOTE—The above statement includes City's Part Paving, Property Owner's Part Paving, Sidewalk, Sewer, Opening and Widening, Floating Indebtedness, School and Temporary Notes and the interest thereon as well as bonded interest.

## Where To Go For Information About Your City Government

ACCIDENTS, on Streets—Police Department, Phone 45.

ARCHIVES AND RECORDS—Secretary-Treasurer, Phone 2215.

ASSESSMENT—street, sidewalk, sewer, storm sewer, opening and widening—Tax Collector, Phone 934.

BUILDING INSPECTION—Building Inspector, Phone 676.

BUILDING LINES—City Engineer, Phone 152.

BURGLARY—Police Department, Phone 45.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES—Health Department, Phone 152.

CORPORATION COUNSEL—Phone 624.

DISTURBANCES—Police Department, Phone 45.

DAIRY INSPECTION—Health Department, Phone 152.

ELECTRICAL INSPECTION—Electrical Inspector, Phone 676.

FIRE—in case of fire call 1000. For general information about fire department, call 1001.

FIRE WASTE INSPECTION—Building Inspector, Phone 676.

GARBAGE COLLECTION—Street Superintendent, Phone 152.

GRADES—Street, City Engineer, Phone 152.

HOUSE NUMBERS—City Engineer, Phone 152.

INCINERATOR—Phone 2341.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT—Corporation Counsel, Phone 624.

LICENSES, SPECIAL—Secretary-Treasurer, Phone 2215.

LICENSES, CHAUFFEUR—Department of Public Safety, Phone 2727.

LOST CHILDREN—Police Department, Phone 45.

LOST AND STOLEN PROPERTY—Police Department, Phone 45.

MEAT INSPECTION—Health Department, Phone 152.

MILK INSPECTION—Health Department, Phone 152.

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## MUNICIPAL FACTS

ASHEVILLE has an approximate area of 6.7 square miles. The city owns four Public Parks and a Municipal Swimming Pool.

**STREET DEPARTMENT.** There are 34.2 miles of Paved Streets in the city, 65 miles of Graded Streets, and 76.04 miles of Sidewalks.

**WATER DEPARTMENT.** The City Watershed comprises 15,712 acres. There is a 750,000 gallon Standpipe in daily use, and a 5,000,000 gallon Concrete Reservoir kept for reserve. The Water Pressure is 93-220 lbs. There are 56.4 miles of Storm and Sanitary Sewers in the City.

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.** The Fire Department consists of one Fire Chief, one Assistant Fire Chief, 5 Paid Firemen, and 30 Volunteer Firemen.

There are 50 Fire Alarm Stations and 390 Fire Hydrants within the city limits. The equipment includes two 80-horsepower Seagrave Motor Hose Trucks, 7,000 feet hose, one 80-horsepower Seagrave Motor Hook and Ladder Truck, 1 Hook and Ladder Trailer, 1 Hudson Motor Fire Chief's Car.

**STREET LIGHTING DEPARTMENT.** The Street Lights number 265 Arc Lights, 107 Tungsten Lights and 91 5-Light Boulevard Posts.

**POLICE DEPARTMENT.** The Police De-

partment is composed of 1 Police Justice, 1 Chief of Police, 1 Lieutenant of Detectives, 3 Captains, 1 Sergeant, 1 Clerk of the Police Court, 1 Court Officer, 17 Patrolmen, 2 Plain Clothes Men.

The Department maintains a modern equipped Operating Room, a Rogue's Gallery, and the equipment includes 1 White Motor Patrol Wagon, and 1 Motorcycle and Side Car.

**STREET CLEANING DEPARTMENT.** The Street Cleaning Department uses 1 G. M. C. Electric Garbage Truck, 1 G. M. C. Electric Street Flusher, 2 horse-drawn Flushers, 2 horse-drawn Sprinklers, 6 Trash Wagons, 1 Cart, 1 Scavenger Wagon, 2 Street-Sweeping Carts.

The force employed includes 1 Sanitary Inspector, 1 Blacksmith, 2 Scavenger Men, 1 Street Flushing Man, 1 Helper, 1 Man on Garbage Truck, 1 Special Order Man, 10 Drivers and Street Sweepers.

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.** The Public Schools of the City number 6 white schools and 6 kindergartens, 4 colored schools. There are 2,928 white children and 983 colored children enrolled. The Faculty consists of 1 Superintendent, 1 Supervisor of Domestic Science, 1 Supervisor of Music, 6 white Principals, 75 White Teachers, and 2 colored Principals and 19 colored Teachers.

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Population 1910 census	- - -	18,762
Estimated population now including suburbs		30,000
Estimated value real and personal property		\$25,000,000.00
Assessed value real and personal property [equalized]	- - - -	\$15,614,361.00
Statutory debt limit 20 per cent assessed valuation of property	- -	\$ 3,122,872.20
Total bonded indebtedness to date	-	\$ 1,525,200.00
Value of municipal property	- -	\$ 2,772,147.55
City tax rate \$1.50 per \$100.		

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